Nippon Times

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Stalin in Moscow; Big-3 Conference Making Progress

Back in Capital After Vacation—Foreign Heads Set To Tackle Problems

The Moscow radio has announced that Generalissimo Stalin has returned from a long vacation and has resumed his duties, according to San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday. Stalin has been at the Black Sea resort since October 9 and his long absence from the capital led to frequent rumors that his health was no good and that he planned to resign. The rumors were accentuated by Stalin's failure to appear at the big celebration on the occasion of the Red Revolution.

The Generalissimo's return to Moscow coincided with the meeting of the foreign ministers of Britain, America and Russia which began Monday under the chairmanship of Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov.

UP said that Stalin's return means good news for the Big-3 meeting which has just finished its second session, lasting for two hours.

3rd Session Tuesday

A New Delhi broadcast said that the foreign ministers are expected to hold their third session on Tuesday afternoon. It added that British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will meet Mr. Molotov before the conference resumes.

San Francisco radio the same day reported the official news about the progress of the conference which had just been released. The AP said that there are indications that preliminary questions of procedure have been resolved and that the three leaders are ready to get down to the momentous international problems they face. One of these is the control of the atomic bomb.

Correspondents say that after Sunday's preliminary talks, the three foreign ministers got down to real business at the first session of the conference. Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes had early consultations Monday with their advisers and ambassadors.

UNO Assembly Set To Meet January 10

The full Preparatory Commission of the United Nations meeting on Tuesday in London unanimously decided on Wednesday, January 10, as the opening date of the General Assembly, according to a London broadcast the same day.

The same source reported that the House of Commons has announced the representatives to the Assembly as Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Bevin and State Minister Noel Baker.

UNO Body Makes Progress

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 18.—The United Nations Prepartory Commission reached an agreement on the second major issue when a compromise was approved on membership and method of selection of the UNO Steering Committee.

Assembly to Choose Site

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 18.—The choice of a specific American city as the site for a permanent United Nations organization headquarters probably will be left to the General Assembly which convenes January 10, delegates to the Preparatory Commission said today.

The sub-committee which had been hearing claims of more than 40 cities bidding for UNO headquarters will present its data to a general sites committee Friday. The general belief was that the committee would select five or six bidding cities and pass the final choice to the Assembly.

N.Y. Post Scribe Given Visa

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 17.—Minister of Informations K. C. Wu today told newsmen that he has recommended the Foreign Ministry to grant an application to Darrel Berrigan of the New York Post for a visa to enter China, but said the ban against Harold Issacs of the Newsweek Magazine remained in effect. Wu said the visa application for Edgar Snow, associate editor of the Saturday Evening Post, is still under consideration.

Wants to Hang Yamashita

Kyodo-AP

KANSAS CITY, December 17.—An application for the job of hanging General Tomoyuki Yamashita was airmailed to General MacArthur today by Milton Baker, who was captured by the Japanese in Bataan in 1942 and held prisoner for three years and eight months.

U.S., Britain Not Likely To Back French Desire To Cut Tie with Spain

Neither Great Britain nor the United States is likely to accede to the French request to break off diplomatic relations with the Franco regime in Spain, a Saigon broadcast reported on Tuesday, basing its information on an authoritative circle in Washington. According to the same source, it said, both countries favor restoration of normal relations.

Rebels Issue Threat To Iran Government

Azerbaijan Demands Non-Interference With New Autonomous Regime

The Azerbaijan Autonomous Government has issued a proclamation declaring that the new government would recognize the Central Government of Iran provided that new measures would not interfere with those of the autonomous Azerbaijan regime, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

It is also announced that there is a new economic program for the province.

Iran Issues Statement

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, December 18.—The Iranian Government today declared in a statement that "people of doubtful character" are terrorizing the residents in Azerbaijan Province and imprisoning and tormenting govenment officials.

An Azerbaijan national government is reported by the Soviet news agency Tass yesterday to have been formed in Azerbaijan Province, part of the Russian-occupied zone in northern Iran.

The Iranian Government statement listed specific acts of violence which, it is said, is a "very clearly established fact that a number of armed adventurers in Azerbaijan have taken advantage of the presence of foreign forces and engaged under a treacherous title of democracy in armed uprisings against the monarch and democratic government of Iran.

Fears Garrisons Wiped Out

Kyodo-AP

TEHERAN, Dec. 18.—An Iranian general staff officer said today that he feared members of three government garrisons numbering over 1,000 had been "liquidated" in an insurgent drive through Azerbaijan.

He said the Mianduab garrison, 80 miles south of Tabriz, radioed Saturday that it was surrounded by 3,000 Kurds, Assyrians and partisans. The Rezaich garrison was cut off from food and had not been heard from for several days. The Ardebil garrison's radio was silent.

Inspired, Not Spontaneous

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 17.—United States officials today expressed the opinion that the uprising which led to the creation of the automous regime in Azerbaijan was inspired and not spontaneous.

Officials said that the United States Government attributed the troubles in northern Iran to the presence of Russian occupation troops.

Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala requested that the United States register a vigerous protest with Moscow. After a visit to Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Ala told reporters that Russia deliberately engineered the establishment of the Azerbaijan regime.

FORD OFFER IS REJECTED

CIO Union Spurns 15 Cents an Hour Wage Increase

Kyodo-AP

DETROIT, December 18.—A pay increase of 15 cents an hour offered to the CIO United Auto Workers by the Ford Company was promptly rejected by the Union.

The company combined the offer with the demand on the union for a fine of up to $5,000 for illegitimate strikes.

The Union leaders said discussions will be resumed with the company Thursday.

Ford said the offer represented a 12½ per cent increase. The Union is demanding a 30 per cent boost.

Austrians, Czechs Sign Pact

Austria and Czechoslovakia have signed a commercial pact to last six months, according to a BBC broadcast. Austria will supply semi-finished goods and raw materials. Czechoslovakia food and other raw materials.

China Red Leader Bares Aim to Seek End of Civil War

Chou to Take Action Before Consultative Body Convokes Peace Session

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 18.—The head of the Chinese Communist peace delegation today declared that a halt to the civil war was China's first need and a peaceful national reconstruction was her second.

For that reason, General Chou En-lai told newmen he would seek a cessation of hostilities before the All-Party Political Consultative Council convokes the peace session on a date not yet set. Failing in that, Chou said he would insist this be the first item of the council's agenda.

He said the Communists had their own plans for stopping the civil strife but declined to disclose them.

He also announced that the Communists would demand an open general election for the National Assembly.

Not in Mukden Yet

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 18.—Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek's provincial headquarters today said contrary to previous reports there are no Central Government troops in Mukden and that diplomatic and military reparations for its occupation are not completed.

Chiang in Mukden

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 18.—Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek today returned triumphant to Nanking from which they were forced by the Japanese to free in 1937, a semi-official dispatch reported.

They traveled to the former Chinese capital from Peiping in Chiang's special plane.

Marshall Due in China

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 18.—George Marshall will probably arrive in China around the 20th of this month, according to U.S. Army authorities in Shanghai. It is anticipated that the General will stay for a short time in Shanghai before going on to Chungking.

FAVORS ENTRY OF JEWS

U.S. Senate Backs Unrestricted Immigration Into Palestine

The U.S. Senate, despite opposition from President Truman, has passed a resolution favoring unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine according to a Sydney broadcast.

President Truman wanted the Senate to wait until the commission to Palestine makes its report, but members of both parties accuse Britain of failing to carry out her obligation.

Palestine Jews Confer

The Palestine Manufacturers' association held a conference on Monday in Palestine with the members of the Jewish agency to decide on ways and means of countering the proposed Arab League's boycott of Palestine's Jewish industrial goods. Leading Jewish economic parties including affiliated Jewish labor organizations were present at the conference. Decisions taken at the conference have not yet been revealed.

2 U.S. WARSHIPS DAMAGED

Carrier Wasp, Cruiser Augusta Caught in Atlantic Gale

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 18.—Two American warships, the aircraft carrier Wasp and the cruiser Augusta, were damaged in a 70-mile gale which swept over mid-Atlantic and battered the coast of England today.

The Navy said the Wasp was en route to Southampton to pick up troops, who ran into a storm Sunday. The steel curtain hangar deck was washed away.

The Augusta was en route to the United States from Le Havre with troops. It has its starboard side crushed in one or two inches.

No casualties were reported by either ship.

Backs Unity With U.S.S.R.

Kyodo-USIS

BUCHAREST, December 17.—Permanent collaboration with the Soviet Union was declared to be the fundamental principle in the foundation of the Rumania's foreign policy by Foreign Minister Georges Tatarescu, who said collaboration with the Soviets would be within the frame work of world organization.

'Ships for China' Offer Stuns Congress Leaders

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Shapers of Congressional naval policy cast a dubious eye at a navy proposal to turn over excess American fighting ships to the Republic of China.

The proposal was advanced yesterday by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in a letter and caught Congress off guard.

"This is the first I have heard of it," Chairman Carl Vinson, House naval committee head said. "I am not saying anything until I know more about what they have in mind."

Vinson indicated he would be in no hurry to call the navy's suggestion to the attention of his committee.

Use of Navy to Play World Politics Seen—General Repercussion Dubious

"This is a complete surprise to me," said Representative Sheppard, Democratic California, chairman of the appropriations subcommitte handling naval funds. "I don't know a thing about it and there are lots of things I want to know."

Another Congressman said privately "this looks like a move in the direction of using the navy to play world politics. Apparently we are going to give away our surplus ships to strengthen the hand of Chiang Kai-shek in his fight with the Communists.

The member pointed out that Forrestal emphasized "excess naval vessels of any type" which he proposed that the President be authorized to give, lend or sell would be earmarked for the 'Republic of China." A few months ago a naval committee reported there would be a surplus of 222 major combat ships after the Navy's postwar needs are met.

"Among those are six battleships, four carriers and 11 cruisers," committee members said. "Before we give them away or sell them we should be certain we don't need them ourselves and that there is no chance they will ever be used against us. There is no way of knowing whether China is capable of using such ships effectively. Certainly, she can't operate them now."

He suggested that friendly South American republics be given first choice of any surplus ships.

Hostilities in China Stop on All Fronts

UP Says Cessation of Fighting May Forecast Pact Ending Civil Strife

Kyodo-USIS

CHUNGKING, December 18.—The United Press reported that fighting on all Chinese civil war fronts ceased during the past 72 hours and a major Communist withdrawal to the east is taking place in Suiyuan Province.

UP said that the cessation, coming just before the Political Consultative Council's opening, may forecast an agreement ending the civil strife and added that the presence in Chungking of high Communist military commanders to attend the council was interpreted as indicating Communist determination to settle the military situation at the conference table following President Truman's statement clarifying American policy in China and calling for unification and civil peace as indications for continued American aid.

Reds Said Withdrawing

Indications of the Communists abandoning the siege of Kweisui and Patow after about two months of unsuccessful assaults became more evident as the Communists are reported to be moving out of their positions outside the two cities, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The Communist forces surrounding Kweisui are moving toward Chasutai and Pikutsi, 90 and 60 miles west of Kweisui City.

500 Civilians Said Killed

Kyodo-AP

SHANSI, SUIYUAN LIBERATED AREA, Dec. 15—Three witnesses said today that more than 500 Chinese civilians were killed and 800 houses burned to the ground near Paotow station on the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad on November 14 by the Kuomintang 33rd Army.

The witnesses, Wang Yung-fu and two railroad workers, said they escape to the east to a Communist-controlled area.

He said selected troops surrounded a Hopei street, ransacked every house and then set fire to them, machinegunning men, women and children who tried to escape. He said the fire burned a day a half and estimates of the loss were more than 30,000,000 Chinese dollars.

FRANCE PROTESTS ARREST

Sarley's Case Is Clarified by Consulate in Shanghai

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 18.—The French Consulate today protested against the Chinese arrest of Roland Sarley, former director of the French municipal police of Shanghai, accused of collaborationist activities.

The Consulate charged that the arrest was a violation of international treaties binding French and China. The French Consul-General issued a statement that his Government had not yet formally relinquished extraterritoriality rights in China although Britain and the United States have.

He added that no substantial charges against Sarley had been lodged with the Consulate and that "France has given an example worhty of emulation of a just and equitable punishment of collaborators. France has no intention of shirking this task whenever justified charges are brought to the knowledge of her representatives."

Head for Korea Arrives

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, December 18.—Major General Archer Lerch today arrived here and planned soon to take over as Governor-General of Korea. He is the former Provost Marshal of the United States Army.

French Policy Hit

Kyodo-USIS

PARIS, December 17.—Reuter reported that former Premier Leon Blum writing in his paper "Populaire" strongly criticized the French Government policy in Germany as oriented toward the past rather than the present or future. Blum deplored the French "attitude of obstruction."

British Upper House Passes Loan by U.S.

Negotiation for $4,400,000 And Also Bretton Woods Agreement Approved

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 18.—The House of Lords today approved the $4,400,000 American loan 90 to 8. It also approved the Bretton Woods agreement bill. Both had previously passed the House of Commons.

In the debate on the loan, Lord Keynes, one of its leading negotiators, asked the Lords to "appreciate the motives and purposes of the other side" in weighing the loan terms.

Keynes Reopens Debate

The House of Lords debate on the Anglo-American financial settlement was reopened Tuesday by the famous economist, Lord Keynes, just back from Washington after striving as he said every day for three months to improve the proposal, according to a London broadcast. Lord Keynes called the agreement the first major attempt at organizing international order out of the chaos of war.

He said the United States needed and desired a strong Britain endorsed with a new strength and facing the world on an equal or more than equal term we will make a compromise.

He added, "The amount, in my own judgment is not too high, but nevertheless, it is substantial and no comparable credit in time of peace has ever been negotiated before.

Keynes regretted that this loan was not to be free of interest saying that the amount of money at stake could not be important to the Americans. But he added, "Assuming the principle of changing interest had to be observed, than almost everything possible has been done to mitigate the debt and to limit the future dangerous embarrassment."

He declared the terms Britain has got compared very favorably with those given to Britain's other Allies and he said, this new loan has been associated with a complete wiping of the slate of any residual obligations under the Lend-Lease Act.

For the first time in modern history, Keynes stated, the United States is to exert its full powerful influence in the reduction of tariff not only by herself but by all others. The debate is still going on.

Will Not Repay

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois Republican, told the Senate today that Britain cannot and will not repay the American loan just negotiated.

He declared an agreement for settling her Lend-Lease obligations for $650,000,000 was a "pure and unmixed fraud upon the American people."

Joyce Loses Appeal

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 18.—An appeal by William Joyce, known as Lord Haw Haw from a death sentence for high treason was dismissed by the House of Lords. Joyce, renegade propagandist, who broadcast for the Nazis over the Berlin radio, appealed on the grounds that he is a native of the United States and could not be guilty of treason to the British Crown.

80 Indonesians Killed In Buitenzorg Battle

Bitter Hand-to-Hand Fighting Also Fatal to British-Indian Column

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 18.—At least 80 Indonesians were killed yesterday in bitter hand-to-hand fighting at Buitenzorg with a British-Indian column, which suffered 32 casualties, a newspaper of the 23rd Indian division reported today. Three Indians were also killed.

An Official British press statement issued earlier minimized the action and did not list Indonesian casualties.

Peace Desired

The general desire for peaceful settlement of the conflict in Java is apparent in that war-torn island. Before leaving on a tour, a New Delhi broadcast said, Dr. I. R. Soekarno on Monday broadcasted an appeal over the Batavia radio asking the people to remain calm and go back to their land.

Every Indonesian should feel, he said, that it is his duty to submit to discipline concluded by his nation and unless this is done the national effort will be retarded.

Almost simultaneously, an organ of the Indonesian administration in Batavia advocated the settlement of the Indonesian problem through negotiation. In an editorial it said: The Indonesian administration does not intend to ignore the existence of the economic interest of the 300 Dutch citizens of Indonesia. Neither does it ignore the fact of war time peril which leads to the need of Indonesia for rehabilitation.

The paper added that all these problems are capable of peaceful solution, but the solution should not mean the reintervention of Dutch colonial rule.

Meanwhile, the British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs told the House of Commons Monday that it remained the British policy to enter direct discussions between the Dutch and the Indonesians. He said, however, that the British Government does not think it would mean to send a British commission of investigation to Java.

Dutch Refugees Evacuate

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 18.—Eighteen-hundred Dutch refugees from troubled Semarang were unloaded here today from a United States-owned and American-manned Victory ship, Winchester.

Dutch officials said that another U. S. Victory ship, Lake Charles, was evacuating another 1,800 from Semarang direct to Siam. The merchant marine officer said that both ships were operating under British charter pursuant to an American agreement to charter ten victory ships to Britain in return for the Queen Mary transporting United States troops home from Europe.

Charge on U.S. Probed

Kyodo-AP

MEXICO CITY, December 18.—United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith today awaited the Mexican Government's comment on charges by labor leader Vincente Lombardo Toledanano that "imperialistic" interests in the United States were smuggling arms into Mexico to foment a revolution.

Messersmith asked Foreign Secretary Castille Najera to help determine if there were any "definite evidence" to support Lombardo Toldano's charges.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Centrol Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Wednesday.

Fine with northerly winds. Warm in daytime. The highest temperature here yesterday was 47 degrees and the lowest 27.

Affidavits Reveal Flogging Atrocity On War Prisoner

Prosecution Submits Testimony by 2 U. S. Soldiers Against Tsuchiya

The prosecution in the "case of the Little Glass Eye" on Wednesday morning submitted two evidence affidavits from liberated prisoners now back in the United States to prove to the court the eight specifications against the defendant, slight Tatsuo Tsuchiya, as the second day of the war crimes trial opened at 9 a.m.

The affidavits were testimonies by First Sergeant Clifton Snodgrass and Pfc. Charles B. Gavord which testified that Tsuchiya was responsible for the flogging of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas who allegedly had been beaten to death.

Prior to the revelation by the prosecution, the packed courtroom heard both the defense counsel and the prosecution argue over the justification of presenting such affidavits in this trial.

The defense challenged that it wasn't fair to convict a man by the use of affidavits on the grounds that it was contrary to every known procedure of the American Criminal Law and cited the articles of war.

The prosecution argued that the Japanese on trial was not subject to the articles of war and therefore not entitled to protection under them.

Objection Overruled

The war crimes commission overruled the objection by the defense and permitted the affidavits to be presented for evidence.

Defendant Tsuchiya has been arraigned on charges of brutality and torture of Allied prisoners in an eight-count charge. Specifically he is charged with beating to death Pfc. Teas and of administering brutal and inhuman treatment to other inmates under his jurisdiction. In addition it is alleged that he permitted men under his command to beat prisoners with knotted ropes, rubber hose and shoes and on numerous occasions caused American and British prisoners to form two ranks and slap each other until ordered to stop.

Tsuchiya Pleads Innocence

The first defendant in the first war crimes trial to be held in Japan, Tatsuo Tsuchiya, pleaded innocent to all charges against him while the prosecution asked for the death penalty in the Yokohama courthouse on Tuesday.

Major Louis Geffen, prosecutor, told the American military commission that he would prove that the former guard at the Mitsushima camp participated in the brutal murder of Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas and other violations of the laws of war.

In opening the case before a packed courtroom, Major Geffen said there are three classes of war criminals. First, those who participate in the initiation of waging of wars; second, military commanders charged with the responsibility for murders and atrocities; third, the actual perpetrators of offenses.

"The defendant," he said, "falls in this third class" and should be found guilty and punished."

AP said that the slight, thin-faced "Little Glass Eye" sat quietly showing no emotion as the trial began.

Before entering the plea of "not guilty," Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, chief defense counsel, successfully demanded the removal of Colonel John H. Ball, a member of the military commission, "on the grounds he would be unable to give a fair verdict because he formerly was a prisoner himself. Colonel Ball spent three years in a Japanese prisoner of war camp after participating in the "Death March" on Bataan.

The defense, however, was unsuccessful in its attempt to remove two specifications against Tsuchiya—one charging the accusing of forcing prisoners to slap each other, and the other alleging that he "misappropriated and withheld" Red Cross Supplies intended for the prisoners of war. Both motions were denied.

Colonel Oliver E. Trechter, president of the commission, presided and at 3:50 p.m., when both defense and prosecution asked for recess, closed the day's session. Earlier, the prosecution introduced the first documents into the trials—copies of exchange of letters between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Japan in which both sides agreed to abide by the Geneva convention as they related to prisoners of war.

His Majesty Hears Shidehara's Report

Visit to Throne Made in Regard to Diet Dissolution, Forthcoming Elections

Administrative affairs in general were reported to His Majesty the Emperor by Prime Minister Shidehara who went to the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday.

His visit to the Throne was in regard to the dissolution of the Diet and the forthcoming general elections, it is understood.

Rescript Dissolves Diet

Immediately after passage by the House of Peers of the two remaining major bills on Tuesday, the Government immediately requested the Throne to issue an Imperial Rescript for dissolution of the Imperial Diet.

With the Imperial Rescript granted, the Government immediately ordered the Diet dissolved.

Well-informed parliamentary circles said Tuesday night that the Cabinet may decide hto hold the general elections in the last week of next January, most probably January 20, which falls on Sunday.

Government Issues Statement

Declaring that the current dissolution of the House of Representatives is the first step toward the democratization of the political structure of this country, the Government issued a statement Tuesday on the occasion of the dissolution of the Lower House. In its statement, the Government expressed hopes for the birth of a fair and lively Diet, which will reflect the general opinion of the people.

The statement follows:

"In order to perform faithfully the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and to revive anl strengthen the democratic tendency in this country, it will be most necessary to democratize the political structure at the outset.

"From his viewpoint, the Government has introduced into this extraordinarp session of the Imperial Diet the bill providing for revision if the Election Law of the House of Representatives, which was approved bq both Houses and promulgated yesterday.

'Expecting the prompt birth of a fair and lively Diet which will be formed on the basis of the new Election Law and reflecting the general opinion of the people, the Government has dissolved the House of Representatives.

"Accordingly, in the forthcoming general election the Government will strictly refrain from taking such action as will bring censure, as official interference in the election. The Government also expects that the general will of the people will completely be embodied into the result of the coming general election."

Party Members' Lineup

The line-up of the various political party members of the House of Representatives at the time of the dissolution of the Diet Tuesday follows:

Progressives, 270; Liberals, 46; Social Democrats, 17; Kyodoto (Cooperative Party, 28; Independents, 48; vacancies, 57—Total 466.

Of the 57 vacancies, nine were caused by the resignation of the UM's who have been sought by the Allied authorities as war crime suspects, and another nine resigned "feeling responsibility for the war."

RADIO PROGRAM

THURSDAY, December 20

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—CONTRASTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Viva America; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—World In Music; 1300—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1330—Francia White; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Harry James; 1530—Just Romance; 1600—Can You Name The Bands; 1615—Evening Devotions; 1630—Mail Call; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—PARADE OF STARS; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Comedy Caravan; 1900—BI-LINES; 1915—Jack Kirkwood; 1930—Music Hall; 2000—Russell Bennett Conducts; 2030—Dinah Shore; 2100—Cleveland Symphony; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 Kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0619—Weather; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; Music; 0730—Talk; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Band; 1100—National School Hour; Now It Can Be Told; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe Organ; 1230—Violin; 1245—Listeners' Opinions; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330—Concert; 1420—Music; 1530—National school teachers' Hour; 1600—Radio Tokyo Children Choir; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—World folksongs; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; 1900—Current topics; 1930—Naniwabushi; 2000—Women's Hour; 2030—Music; 2100—Talk; 2130—News; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Story telling; 2000—Women's Hour; 2030—Laughter Hour.

Christian Science Service

Tokyo

Ginza Methodist Church: Thursdays—8:15 p.m.; Sundays—3:00 p.m.

Yokohama

USASCOM-C Base Chapel: Wednesdays—7:30 p.m.; Sundays—6:00 p.m.

Yokosuka

Yokosuka Naval Base Chapel: Sundays—7:30 p.m.

Truman's Statement on Policy on China Stresses Vital Need for Internal Unity

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The White House on the night of December 15, issued the following statement by President Truman on the United States policy toward China:

"The Government of the United States holds that peace and prosperity of the world in this new and unexplored era ahead depend upon the ability of the sovereign nations to combine for collective security in the United Nations organization.

"It is the firm belief of this government that a strong united and democratic China is of the utmost importance to the success of this United Nations organization and for world peace. A China, disorganized and divided either by foreign aggression such as that undertaken by the Japanese or by violent internal strife, is an undermining influence to world stability and peace now end in the future. The United States Government has long subscribed to the principle that the management of internal affairs is the responsibility of the peoples of the sovereign nations. Events of this century, however, would indicate that a breach of peace anywhere in the world threatens the peace of the entire world. It is thus in the most vital interest of the United States and all the United Nations that the people of China overlook no opportunity to adjust their internal differences promptly by methods of peaceful negotiation.

"The Government of the United States believes it essential:

"Firstly, that a cessation of hostilities be arranged between the armies of the National Government and the Chinese Communists and other dissident Chinese Armed Forces for the purpose of completing the return of all China to effective Chinese control including tht immediate evacuation of the Japanese forces.

"Secondly, that a national conference of representatives of major political elements be arranged to develop an early solution to the present internal strife—a solution which will bring about the unification of China.

"The United States and the other United Nations have recognized the present National Government of the Republic of China as the only local government in China. It is the proper instrument to achieve the objective of a unified China.

"The United States and the United Kingdom by the Cairo Declaration in 1843 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by adhering to the Potsdam Declaration of last July and by the Sino-Soviet Treaty and agreements of August 1945 are all committed to the liberation of China including the return of Manchuria to Chinese control Those agreements were made with the National Government of the Republic of China.

"In continuation of the constant and close collaboration with the National Government of the Republic of China in the prosecution of this war in consonance with the Potsdam Declaration and to remove the possibility of Japanese influence remaining in China the United States has assumed a definite obligation in the disarmament and evacuation of the Japanese troops. Accordingly, the United States has been resisting and will continue to assist the National Government of the Republic of China in effecting the disarmament and evacuation of Japanese troops in the liberated areas. The United States Marine are in North China for that purpose.

"The United States recognizes and will continue to recognize the National Government of China and cooperate with it in international affairs and specifically in eliminating Japanese influence from China. The United States is convinced that a prompt arrangement for a cessation of hostilities is essential to the effective achievement of this end. United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife.

"The United States has already been compelled to pay a great price to restore the peace which was first broken by Japanese aggression in Manchuria. The maintenance of peace in the Pacific may be jeopardized if not frustrated unless Japanese influence in China is wholly removed and unless China takes her place as a unified democratic and peaceful nation. This is the purpose of the maintenance for the time being of United States military and naval forces in China.

"The United States is cognizant that the present National Government of China is a "one-party Government" and believes that peace, unity and democratic reform in China will be furthered if the basis of this government is broadened to include other political elements in the country. Hence the United States strongly advocates that the National Conference of Representatives of major political elements in the country agree upon arrangements which would give those elements a fair and effective representation in the Chinese National Government. It is recognized that this would require modification of the one-party "Political Tutelage" established as an interim arrangement in the progress of the nation toward democracy by the father of the Chinese Republic, Doctor Sun Yat-sen.

"The existence of autonomous armies such as that of the communist army is inconsistent with and actually makes impossible political unity in China. With the institution of a broadly representative government autonomous armies should be eliminated as such and all armed forces in China integrated effectively into the Chinese National Army.

"In line with its often expressed views regarding self-determination the United States Government considers that the detailed steps necessary to the achievement of political unity in China must be worked out by the Chinese themselves and that the intervention by any foreign government in these matters would be inappropriate. The United States Government feels however that China has a clear responsibility to the other United Nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability and peace—a responsibility which is shared by the National Government and all Chinese political and military groups.

"As China moves toward peace and unity along the lines described above, the United States would be prepared to assist the National Government in every reasonable way to rehabilitate the country, improve the agrarian and industrial economy and establish a military organization capable of discharging China's national and international responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order. In furtherance of such assistance it would be prepared to give favorable consideration to Chinese requests for credits and loans under reasonable conditions for projects which would contribute toward the development of a healthy economy throughout China and healthy trade relations between China and the United States."

HEADS PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Chuji Machida, patriarch of the Japan Progressive Party and former president of the Minseito, on Tuesday accepted the presidency offer by the Progressives, the biggest political party in Japan.

Earlier in the day, the party's secretaries and managers including Yusuke Tsurumi and Takao Saito met in the Diet building and decided to recommend Machida as the first president.

HELP WANTED
(For Work in the Yokohama Area)

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS

X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians, Electrical Engineers, Secretaries, Accountant—CPA preferred, Bookkeepers, Office Clerks, Calculator Operators.

CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.

APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

New Bill to Clarify Functions of Shinto

Will Define Its Position as Peaceful Religion Early Next Year

The Board of Shrines of the Home Ministry is planning to draw up a new legislation or Imperial decree to define the functions of Shinto shrines in accordance with the SCAP directive ordering the abolition of State Shintoism.

The position of shintoism as a peaceful religion following abolition of State Shintoism will be made clear in the projected legislation or Imperial decree which will be issued early next year.

Big Blow to Kyoto

More than 2,000 Shinto shrines in and around Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, were seriously affected by the recent directive of the Allied Headquarters in regard to the abolition of state-sponsored Shintoism.

Most of the Shinto Shrines in Kyoto were heavily subsidized by the Government since they were designated as national treasures in view of the fact many are historical shrines built thousands of years ago.

During the war, many of these shrines, especially those in which warrior gods were enshrined, flourished through receipt of enormous amounts of alms offered by pilgrims who visited these shrines to offer prayers for the safety of their loved ones or for victory.

Since the termination of the war, however, the amount of alms have dropped from 20 to 30 per cent which is said to be hardly enough to maintain the upkeep of these ancient shrines.

Fearing that the recent directive issued by the Allied Headquarters in regard to Shintoism would seriously affect the financial conditions of these old shrines, many high officially-appointed Shinto priests, by breaking an ancient custom, discard their robes to attend meeting to start an open campaign to appeal to Shinto believers for financial support.

Schools Remove Kamidana

In accordance with the recent SCAP directive ordering the abolition of State Shintoism, Kamidana (God shelves) will be removed from national schools and all religious functions relative to Shintoism will be suspended, reports the Asahi.

However, the ousting of Shintoism from national schools will be a difficult task as every school even little detached classrooms in lonely mountain areas have Kamidana installed in the building and pupils have been taught to bow toward the Imperial Palace in the morning and worship before the patron diety in the evening.

At the same time, national school textbooks are to be revised. Lessons which emphasise the "divine nature" of the country and others on Ujigamisama (patron diety), Yasukuni Shrine, Grand Shrines of Ise and other shrines which are regarded as inciting nationalism are to be eliminated from textbooks.

Over 40 Dead or Injured In Tsujido Train Blast; 400 Houses Destroyed

More than 40 persons were killed or injured and over 400 homes or buildings were demolished by one of the biggest gunpowder explosions since the termination of the war. The explosion took place around 7 a.m. Tuesday when a freight train full of gunpowder exploded in the compounds of the Tsujido Railway Station on the Tokaido line. Ten out of 12 of the freight cars were smashed by the explosion which also caused the suspension of train service on the Tokaido line as well as killing eight and injuring 38 others. The explosion also caused a fire which continued on till 10:30 a.m. The gunpowder in the freight train was part of the ammunition formerly belonging to the Japanese army which was to be disposed of by Allied authorities. The cause of the explosion which is being investigated is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion. Aid was rushed to Tsujido from Yokohama, Hiratsuka and other nearby cities and towns.

CAPT. AMAKASU SUICIDE

Notorious Gendarme Officer Meets Dramatic End in Manchuria

Captain Masahiko Amakasu, retired gendarme officer, responsible for the cold-blooded murder of Sakaye Osugi, noted socialist leader, in 1923, killed himself in Manchuria immediately after Japan's surrender, the Mainichi reported on Wednesday quoting two Japanese non-commissioned officers who managed to reach Japan recently.

Captain Amakasu had been active in Manchuria as a special agent of the Japanese army ever since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident in 1931. Officially he was director of the Manchurian Motion Picture Association.

According to the paper, the notorious officer is said to have committed a "dramatic suicide" in the presence of a gathering of his employes. After addressing the gathering, declaring. "Captain Amakasu is going to kill himself right before you," he pointed his gun at his forehead and pulled the trigger, according to the report.

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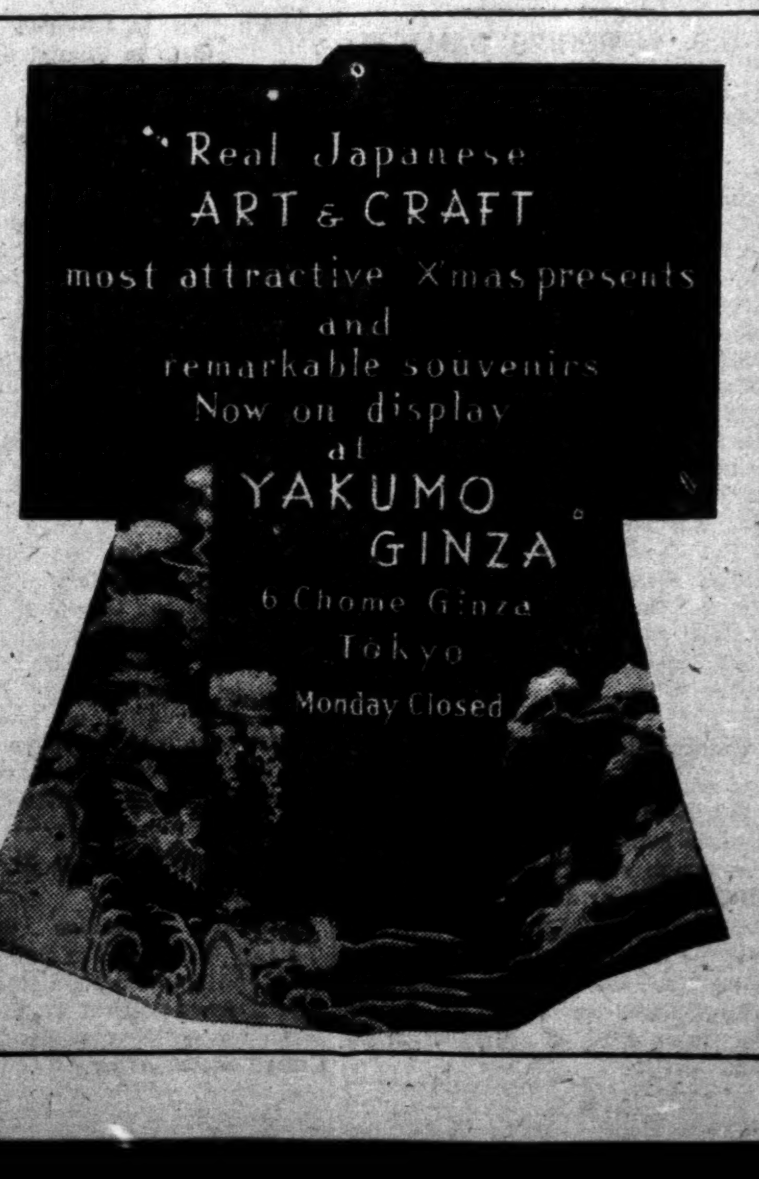

JUDGE ORDERED DISMISSED

Ishiwara of Kyoto District Court Charged With Leniency

The dismissal by the Japanese Government of Takeo Ishiwara, judge of the Kyoto District Court, was ordered December 16 by Supreme Allied Headquarters, said a PRO announcement.

The reason for Ishiwara's dismissal was revealed by the Government section SCAP as incompetence in imposing proper sentences on offenders against the directives of the Supreme Commander.

The case which resulted in the removal of Ishiwara was that of one Hirashi Kondo, a former technical captain in the Japanese army. Kondo was apprehended by a Sixth Army searching detail and charged with carrying seven hand grenades, a Samurai sword and a Japanese pistol. The case was turned over to the Kyoto police force with the warning that the Allied Military Government considered the offense "very grave."

The Kyoto police conducted an investigation which revealed that the weapons had been issued by the Japanese army to Kondo just after the formal surrender with instructions to give them to members of his command. The police presented the charge and the evidence to Judge Ishiwara.

"While he realized the seriousness of the offense, the judge willfully imposed an unusually light sentence on the accused," SCAP Government Section revealed. Kundo was fined ¥200, when, under existing military laws, he was punishable by 15 months servitude.

The directive to the Japanese Government carried instructions that Ishiwara will not be reappointed or reemployed "in any position under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, any police organ in Japan or to any position dealing in any manner with law enforcement functions."

U.S.S.R. 5-YEAR PLAN READY

Soviet Russia'c fourth Five Year Plan is ready ito be put into operation ,according to a Moscow broadcast on Monday.

Some of the highlights of the plan which cover the years from 1945 to 1950 include the building of power houses to replace those destroyed in wartime; building of a new hydro-electric project, 20 more times powerful as the present largest one in Europe; development of civil airlines both for passenger and freight and for this purpose 2,000 army aircraft will be converted into civilian use; extension of the railway system, with plans to build new lines to Siberia, Central Russia and the Far East, and the improvement of health facilities in every town and village.

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TOHO FLOWER SISTERS.
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Tokyc Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

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In order to simplify matters concerning the order issued by the Japanese Government on November 19th whereby goods required by the Occupation Forces will be expropriated in accordance with their needs, the Supply Department of the Trade Corporation (Koeki Eidan Juhin-bu) will purchase articles mentioned above at suitable prices in order to supply the said articles to the Occupation Forces. All those interested are requested to get in touch with this department with report and sketch map indicating the location of the goods.

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(The Supply Department of the Trade Corporation)
Mitsui Shinkai Building
1 OF 2 MUROMACHI, NIHONBASHIKU(TOKIB
Phone: 24) 4101—9 (24) 5211-9

Slash in Rice Ration Is Seen As Imminent

Farmers Not Handing in Allotments; Cut May Be Effected in January

A cut in the rice ration may have to be made in January because farmers are not readily offering their new rice crop to the Government. As of December 10, the total reached only 2,939,000 koku, (14,695,000 bushels) or 11 per cent of the allotted quantity. When this is compared with the 9,546,000 koku offered to the Government last year during the corresponding period, the seriousness of the situation can be easily realized.

Niigata prefecture that has shown the best result so far offered only 49.4 per cent of the alloted quantity, while last year 66.1 per cent was submitted. The condition is particularly bad in the Kanto district. Gumma showed 1.5 per cent as against 13.5 per cent last year, Chiba 8.7 per cent against 23.6 per cent, Tochigi 6.6 per cent against 13.4 per cent, Saitama 3.7 per cent against 6.8 per cent, Kanagawa 2.7 per cent against 3.1 per cent, and Ibaragi 1.8 per cent or less than one-tenth of last year.

Under these circumstances, the supply situation has become critical. The quantity of rice set for rationing after November totals 2,500,000 koku held in stock and 2,930,000 koku of new rice as well as 400,000,000 kan of sweet potatoes calculated at 2,500,000 koku of rice, for a total of 7,930,000 koku. In November, 4,000,000 koku was distributed, and in the first 10 days of December 1,300,000 koku was given out. Therefore, 2,630,000 koku remained in stock on December 10, according to this calculation.

But the quantity of rice expected to be offered during the last 20 days of December is estimated at 1,126,000 koku or twice the quantity obtained in the first 10 days, and thus the total quantity that can be distributed will reach 9,165,000 koku. Then as the quantity required for distribution in December is 8,000,000 koku, there is to be a balance of 1,165,000 koku left at the year end. Then in January, 1,185,400 koku is to be obtained and 12,000,000 koku is to be distributed, causing a very small shortage in supply.

When this situation continues, in February a shortage of 2,500,000 koku is expected. Thus, it is feared that it might become necessary to reduce the rice ration from the middle of January.

The rice crop this year was very poor, but yet it was calculated that more than 22,000,000 koku would be offered by farmers to the Government. Why, then, such miserable acutal results? At the cause may be mentiined the war defeat, farmers' loss of confidence in the Government, too severe rice offering rates, and others.

Of course, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry cannot be free of its responsibility, and the Ministry it is said, has decided to re-examine the rice situation immediately and take steps to solve this serious situation.

XMAS SERVICE DECIDED

Allied Forces Invited to YMCA Programs on Friday

A special Christmas service will be held at 3 p.m. Friday at the Tokyo YMCA at Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku, to which members of the Allied Occupation Forces are cordially invited.

At the function, Soichi Saito, YMCA general secretary, will deliver the Christmas message. Following the service, refreshments will be served and musical entertainments held, featured by a vocal solo by Miss Yoshiko Saito and a piano solo by Miss Nobuko Kanematsu. Allied soldiers attending the function will receive Christmas presents.

Meanwhile, Christmas musical festivals are scheduled at the Tokyo Imperial University auditorium, Hongo-ku, at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday respectively. Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, internationally-known Christian worker, will deliver a sermon at the evening meeting on Saturday and a brief Christmas message at the afternoon gathering on Sunday.

The musical programs include "The Messiah" accompanied by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra at 2 p.m. Saturday; Negro spirituals by a special chorus of men from the American Occupation Forces at 7 p.m. the same day. Union Christmas songs service by the city churches, "Christmas cards" vocal and instrumental solos and the first part of "The Messiah" at 2 p.m. Sunday and "The Messiah" at 7 p.m. the same day.

The functions are under the joint auspices of the Postwar Relief Committee of the Church of Christ in Japan, International Peace Association and the Moral Uplift Association of Tokyo.

Emperor, Empress Converse With Farmers Clearing Debris Within Palace Grounds

A group of 63 young men and women came to Tokyo from Kurihara-gun, Miyagi Prefecture, worked for three days from December 8, clearing the place within the Imperial Palace where palaces stood before they were burned down in air raids, and left for their province, leaving Ueno Station on the night of December 11, with joy too great for speech at the words of appreciation spoken graciously by His Majesty the Emperor first and then by Her Majesty the Empress to them as they were at their jobs, the Asahi reported.

The young men and women, all farmers, decided that they would be unloyal subjects of His Imperial Majesty if they did not do anything to bring order out of the ruins in which the interior of the Imperial Palace was lying.

It happened that they were not in the farming season. They also figured out that an absence of a few days from their homes where they were productively employed would not interfere with the national effort to increase production. They banded themselves into what they termed the Farmers' Corps for Service to the Country, came to Tokyo and employed themselves clearing the site of Imperial buildings within the Imperial Palace for three days, beginning December 8.

On the first day His Majesty the Emperor, the Asahi says, happened to pass near the place where the men and women were at work. When His Majesty caught sight of them, intent on their work, He came to them and spoke words to the effect that He appreciated their labors.

The young farmers from Miyagi Prefecture had not only seen His Imperial Majesty at a short distance from them. They had likewise heard His Imperial Majesty. They were now in tears of bliss

Afterwards, when His Imperial Majesty had gone, Her Majesty the Empress appeared and spoke words of encouragement to the laborious men and women who had not yet recovered from the effect of the intense emotion of gratitude produced in them by the sight and the speech of His Imperial Majesty.

The young farmers had brought with them from their native province rice-cakes and eggs for their present to Their Imperial Majesties. The present, when made, is said to have pleased Their Imperial Majesties greatly.

Post Office Workers In Sendai City Strike

First Time in Japan History Government Employes Start A Walkout

With their demands flatly rejected, approximately 200 employes of the Shiogama Post Office, in Sendai city went on a strike on December 16. This is the first time in Japanese history that Government employes went on a strike. The strikers are all members of the Shiogama Communications labor union organized recently under the guidance of the Japan Labor Federation.

Simultaneous with a rupture in the negotiations on the afternoon on December 16, the labor union called a partial strike in the telephone and wireless and post insurance sections. Telephone operators are now resorting to a strategy of refusing telephone calls to the head of the post and other high officials from outside.

Meanwhile, representatives of the labor union on Monday called on the new director Urashima of the Sendai Communications Bureau and made a ten point demand including the payment of allowance corresponding to 50 per cent of the basic salary.

It is also learned that the Japan Federation of Labor is now calling employes of the post offices of Sendai, Ishinomaki, Kisennuma, and Shiraishi to organize labor unions.

Representatives of the labor unions now in the making are expected to meet in conference on December 20 to start a movement for a wage increase and betterment of their living standard.

Coal Miners Strike

Dissatisfied with the reply of the management to their demands, laborers at the workshop of the Mitsui colliery, Tagawa, Fukuoka Prefecture, went on a strike on December 15.

The strike was started by workers of No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 pits. However, there is a sign that the strike may spread to No. 5 pit workshop workers and miners as well.

The workers, prior to resorting to the strike, made a seven point demand to the company management as follows: (1). a wage raise, (2) fair and equitable distribution of goods; (3). supply of overalls, rubber-soled socks, soap and towels; (4). adoption of the 48-hours a week system; (5). guarantee of wages of demobilized servicemen workers. (6). announcement on disposal of profits of the consumers' association, and (7). payment of allowances to workers who are to be demobilized from military service.

Except the first and fourth points, the company management acceded to the demand. However, the management asked for time to consider the problem of wage raise and said that it was impossible to put into practice immediately the 48-hours a week system.

With the start of the strike, the workers occupied the company's power station and cut off the electric supply to pits.

Subway Workers Win

Complying with the request of employes of Tokyo subways for the recognition of rights to collective bargaining, setting up of retiring allowance system, improvement of the structure of the Transportation Corporation and a 300 per cent wage boost, the management of the corporation decided on December 15 that the wages of employes be increased by 200 per cent and the bonus by 100 per cent, reports the Asahi.

Through further negotiations, it was decided that the maximum wage increase should be limited to 250 per cent.

Status Of Sovereign Revised in Education

Students No Longer Told to Regard Emperor as a Divinity, Says Tanaka

Japanese school children and students will no longer be told to regard their Emperor as a divinity, who will be completely stripped of all attributes of divinity as far as school education is concerned, Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, chief of the Bureau of School Education of the Ministry of Education, declared in an exclusive interview with Jiji Press on December 17.

Dr. Tanaka made the statement in commenting on the latest SCAP directive ordering abolition of State Shintoism. He expressed the opinion, however, that it will be all right "to regard the Emperor as the object of reverence as a sovereign Ruler."

He also indicated that national holidays will be much different from what they used to be. While the New Year's Day and the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu (February 11) will continue to be celebrated as national holidays, since they have nothing to do with Shintoism, he added, the two autumnal Harvest Festivals having their origin in Shintoism will have to be discontinued.

In celebrating the Anniversary of the Accession of the Emperor Jimmu as a national holiday, Dr. Tanaka said, addresses given in school ceremonies on that occasion will have to be drastically changed from what they used to be, apart from the question of scientifically refixing that anniversary date.

He recalled that the Ministry of Education, shortly after Japan's surrender, issued a series of instructions to educational institutions in the country, directing them immediately to discontinue all educational activities based on militarism and also to encourage scientific education centering on quest for truth.

These new postwar instructions, he declared, are far from construcdiction to the Allied directive, and, therefore, the education authorities are determined to push ahead with their educational programs along the lines of the instructions.

With reference to the proposed rewriting of Japanese history, Dr. Tanaka stated that Japan's educational policy in respect to national history should be re-examined.

He asserted scientific study of Japanese history should be undertaken, distinguishing historical facts from myths, leaving ambiguities as ambiguities and boldly touching on points which have hitherto been left untouched purposely.

Japanese Shipyards Busy Day and Night

Construction of Steel, Wooden Ships as Well as Repair Work Being Pushed

Japanese merchant-shipbuilding and ship repair is going forward on a full-time basis as construction of barges, tugs, fishing boats and other craft deemed essential for the nation's internal economy continues—24 hours a day, seven days a week, according to a PRO announcement on December 17.

Information from G-4 Section, SCAP, reveals that the Japanese have been fully instructed to "take all necessary steps to insure the maximum availability and utilization of all non-combatant shipping resources" at the disposal of the Japanese Government.

Memoranda to the Japanese Government have directed all shipyards and other agencies engaged in the repair of ships and in the completion of non-combatant ship construction to "take such action as is necessary to secure adequate labor, and to prevent absenteeism, to the end that maximum utilization of Japan's shipping resources will be realized."

From Japanese shipways will come vessels and craft for harbor requirements, for the fishing industry, for the repatriation service and for the merchant fleet. The building program will be geared to support a "minimum Japanese economy."

Data on tonnage and number of ships involved in the repair and construction schedule shows 928,559 gross tons of shipping awaiting repair. Steel ships under construction total 122 vessels (372,600 gross tons), of which 23 are over 5,000 tons. There are 1,356 wooden vessels being built totaling 244,000 gross tons.

The grand total tonnage represented by Japanese ships in operation, under repair or awaiting repair and under construction is 2,141,100 gross tons, 1,897,100 of which is steel and 244,000 of which is wooden shipping.

Salvage, Repair Work Ordered

The Japanese Government has been directed by General Headquarters, SCAP, to place in operation those facilities at the Kure Navy Yard which can be used for salvage and for maintenance and repair of merchant and demilitarized naval vessels.

A memorandum to the Japanese also ordered that they establish at Kure a salvage and scrap center to accomplish salvage, scrapping or stripping of usable parts of that shipping in the vicinity which is beyond repair. According to G-4, SCAP, repair and maintenance of Japanese shipping has been negligible during the past year. The reactivation of facilities at Kure Navy Yard is a part of a broad rebuilding program ordered by Allied Headquarters.

The directive cautioned that work on yard facilities must not interfere with Allied shipping in support of occupation forces in that area.

Atsugi Warehouse Razed

One wing and one warehouse at Atsugi airfield were burnt down by fire which broke out from the clubhouse of the American occupation troops about 7:30 a.m. on December 15. An overhead stove was found to be the cause of the fire.

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Miss Yaoko Kaitani (dances pas sure)
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[illegible] and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x9 and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1945

The End of the Old Diet

The dissolution of the Diet which has at last taken place is being greeted by the nation with a profound feeling of relief. For this Diet was in a sense nothing but a necessary evil to be tolerated only until it could finish up the work which had to be done before a new Diet could be elected. And that work has at last been completed.

It is high time that this Diet passed into the limbo, for it was an unwelcome hang-over from the old regime. Elected years ago under a system of militarist-directed supervision, it never truly represented the people. And although many of its members apparently did not approve at heart the militaristic policies of the old regime, they allowed themselves to underwrite those policies and tacitly abetted the program which led to the nation's ruin.

The only reason why this Diet has been allowed to continue until now is that its action was necessary to give legal form to the setting up of a new election system which would make possible the election of a more representative Diet. Now that this work has been finished at last, it it fitting and proper that this Diet of unwholesome memories and associations should disappear.

The sense of relief at this Diet's passing is rendered all the more emphatic by the new evidences of its incorrigibility which it gave in the extraordinary session just closed. Although it did finally accomplish the work which was demanded of it, it obviously did so in a most reluctant manner and only because it was forced to do so.

Instead of taking up its required work immediately, it wasted interminable time insincerely and misleadingly toying with the subject of war guilt in an obvious maneuver to strengthen its own chances for re-election. It wasted more time in unbusiness-like and unrealistic interpellations of the Cabinet on word-quibbling points of legalistic interpretations or on impractically idealistic theories. Finally it did pass the Election Law in substantially the form recommended by the Government, but only because it was made obvious that the nation would not have tolerated any other course. The enactment of this new Election Law which greatly extends the franchise is of course a significant accomplishment, but the credit belongs to the nation which demanded it rather than to the Diet which passed it unenthusiastically only under irresistible moral compulsion.

The Diet in its closing days also passed two other bills of unusual significance which mark a long step forward in the democratization of the country. They are the Labor Union Bill which lays the foundations for the extensive organization of labor and the recognition of the rights of labor organizations, and the Farm Land Reform Bill which abolishes absentee landlordism and improves the status of the farming population. But here again the Diet acted only under compulsion. Particularly in the case of the Farm Land Reform Bill, it seemed that amendments substantially reducing the efficacy of the bill would be tacked on, until the Allied authorities administered a stern warning in the form of the "free the farmer" directive. There is no telling how derelict the performance of the Diet would have been were it not for the salutary influence of the Allied Headquarters looming constantly in the background.

It is obvious that such an unprincipled, opportunistic, reactionary Diet could never have shaped the country along the democratic lines which are now required, and the dissolution of this Diet to make way for the speedy election of a better Diet under the new Election Law is highly welcome. But, unfortunately, this welcome is not untinged with some misgivings. Will the next election succeed in its purpose of creating a new Diet which will be conspicuously better than the old one?

The members of the old Diet are past masters at being turncoats. Already they are cleverly posing as true liberals and true progressives when they are so only in name. They may succeed in fooling enough of the people to win undeserved re-election. They also, as veteran politicians with established connections, have a well-running political machine to back them, whereas the candidates now beginning to emerge from the masses have no such financial resources or political support. The general electorate also is politically immature and inexperienced and may be easily led astray. These conditions of course cannot last for long; they will inevitably give way before the unstoppable sweep of new forces. But for a while these conditions may continue, and they may continue long enough to result in a new Diet which will not be much of an improvement over the old.

Such a contingency would be a tragedy. Japan's reputation in the eyes of the world as well as her own immediate well-being demands that the nation, while sighing with relief over the passing of the old Diet, should immediately gird its loins for the political campaign to assure the election of the right kind of a new Diet.

READERS IN COUNCIL

A First for the 105th Inf.

To the Editor:

We moved into a former Jap Naval Training Base, two miles outside of Koriyama, on 22 September 1945. We found two dilapidated Japanese automatic commercial switchboards out of order. After working four days we were able to get one board in perfect working condition by salvaging parts from one and installing them to the other.

On 2 October 1945 we installed this board and same has been in perfect working condition since.

This board covers our Battalian and has connecting type telephone system made from damaged Japanese equipment used in Japan.

COMMO SECTION

P.S. This board only requires one operator.

Hg. Co. 1st. Bn. 10th Inf.,
Koriyama

Historic Name

Atlanta Constitution

It was something more than fitting that, as the nation united in celebration of Navy Day, a gigantic aircraft carrier was commissioned to carry the proud name Franklin D. Roosevelt.

None loved any better the sea and ships than did our late great President.

None took a greater pride in the fleet which has taken Old Glory in triumph to every corner of the seven seas.

As his successor said in dedicating the 45,000-ton carrier: "If anyone can be called the father of the new American Navy, which is typified by this magnificent vessel, it is he, President Roosevelt, for it was from Mr. Roosevelt's first day as President that he began to build up the Navy."

The Roosevelt is a worthy addition to a great fleet. It bears a historic name, one which will take on even more importance and prestige as the future throws the proper perspective on all that he was and did.

Male of Tomorrow

New York Herald Tribune

It is with mixed feeling of disappointment and relief that we read the findings of the style committee of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers, which reports that, generally speaking, the the returning service man has undergone no particular physical transformation either for better or worse. A few, perhaps, have broader chests, and slimmer waist lines, but essentially the American male is the same old article.

And what of the male of tomorrow? The style students don't say, but the trend is inescapable. The American male will go right ahead slumping over his desk, walking too little, spending too much time slouched behind the wheel of his automobile, eating and drinking too much—and worrying about his waist line and the inescapable fact that he is not nearly as handsome as he once thought he was. He will be a sucker for vitamins, reducing diets and nostrums for that tired feeling Same old boy, only more so.

CHANGES IN LAND OWNERSHIP WILL SPUR DEMOCRATIC TREND

Liquidation of Landlord Class Will Cause Class Differences to Vanish In Farming Areas

By SHOJI OKADA
In the Tokyo Shimbun

The quick tempo of wartime inflation, combined with other factors, produced phenomenal effects on the class relations in the agricultural community. The first effect of inflation on the farm villages was a sharp rise in the price of farm products. Statistics revealed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry disclose that, taking 1937, the year of the outbreak of the China Affair, as 100, the rise was 171.4 in 1942, the first year of the war. During the same period, advances of 189.4 and 217.2 were noted in the prices of agriculturists' requisites and household necesities, respectively.

From a casual observation, this appears to have been an adverse circumstance for the agricultural community, but actually, agrarian economy did not suffer. Instead, the jump in the black market prices of rice, wheat, potatoes, beans and vegetables brought enormous receipts in cash to farmers. Not only money, but fibre goods, daily necessities and even luxuries poured in. The lot of the farmers was improved, though not to an equal degree. Heavy increases in wages, plus remittances from those employed in the munitions industries, went to swell the farmers' income still further. Their traditional poverty was swept away.

Standard of Living Rises

The general living standard of the farmers rose and a margin accrued. The burden of debts that weighed on agrarian families fell off steadily. The debts of farmers which were estimated at ¥490,000,000 in December 1932 and at ¥4,100,000,000 in August, 1935 decreased to ¥3,280,000,000, according to an estimate as of July, 1940. That there had been further rapid decreases in debts since goes without saying. The Japan Hypothec Bank, essentially a financial organ for the agricultural community, had more and more refunds for old loans and less and less calls for new loans from farm villages, till the bank saw fit to start financing city folks and factories as its principal business.

All the while, savings in farm villages went on rising steadily year after year. This was seen in rapid increases in deposits in credit associations, although they included compulsory deposits of proceeds from agricultural produce. Notable increases were also witnessed in postal savings. Wealth was thus accumulated in the agrarian community.

This inflationary boom, however, did not bring an equal benefit to the different classes of people in the agricultural villages. There were differences in the degree of benefit to different classes. It is these differences which introduced fluctuations into the class relations in the agrarian community. Separate surveys will be made of the benefit to (1) landlords, (2) owner-farmers and (3) tenant farmers.

Landlords. This class of people enjoyed an increase in their income due to the jump in the price of land. With the inauguration of the compulsory delivery system, however, the whole rice crop raised in a landlord's farms, save a deduction reserved for his own consumption, was less than that given to owner-farmers. Not being a producer, a landowner, unlike an owner-farmer, had little or no produce to sell on the black market. Consequently, his income per unit of land was smaller than that of a landed farmer. Yet he had to pay a heavy tax and had to buy more bonds. All in all, a landlord benefited relatively less from wartime inflation.

Farms Were Vacated

Worse still for the landed class, cases cropped up where tenant farms were vacated by those who would rather go to factories and get high wages than remain on the farm and pay high rents. And there were no new leases. Tenancy rents went down of necessity. Some landowners saw fit to sell their estates to invest in munitions industries and elsewhere. The economic position of the landlords weakened and this, combined with their record of non-contribution to agricultural production during the war, served to deteriorate their social standing very considerably.

Owner-farmers. The greatest benefit of wartime inflation went to this class. As for rice, they were to deliver their entire rice crops less deductions for their own consumption, while in the case of barley, they were held to delivery quotas based on their respective capacities. This notwithstanding, however, they had considerable quantities on hand, which they sold. In addition, they sold large quantities of potatoes and vegetables. The recent sharp rise in the black market prices of farm products have swollen their income to such an extent that they have paid their debts, increased their savings, raised their living standard and still have large cash holdings. Many an owner-farmer has bought lands and expanded his farms. Owner-farmers were placed in the most advantageous position economically.

Still another benefit to owner-farmers was Government aid and encouragement to producers. Landlords, being of no use to production, were slighted and owner-farmers were appreciated. This discrimination in favor of owner-farmers, together with the rise of their economic position, went to elevate their social standing. In the days gone by, landlords were the most influential leaders of a farm village. Today landed farmers are in power in agricultural affairs executive associations and in similar organizations. They have encroached upon and, in some cases, displaced the influence of landlords in towns and villages.

Became Farm Owners

Tenant-farmers. The jump in the price of agricultural produce brought increased income to the tenant class also. Those holding large lease of farms had produce to sell even after paying rents, making delivery and deducting their consumption. They made a large enough income to buy lands and became farm owners. In the case of tenant-farmers who were in a small way, however, it happened that, after paying rents and making delivery, they had so little rice for themselves that they had to get rations or buy on the black market. The tenant class accounted for the largest majority of cases of farmers deserting the farm and turning factory hands or day laborers.

In this plight, even with the development of such favorable circumstances as the wane of the economic and social influence of the landlords and the diminution in the pressure of agricultural population, the tenant class found itself powerless to wage an economic offensive against the landlords. A drop in tenancy rents and the rise of the more fortunate tenants to the status of farm owners by the purchase of land are the only features of the fluctuation in the tenant-landlord relation.

Tenants, like farm owners, were recognized as producers and given Government aid and encouragement, but not an equal degree. It is true that, in some cases, tenants have acquired leadership roles in agricultural affairs executive associations, but they have been unable to cut appreciably into the grounds of landlords and farm owners in agriculture societies or town and village offices.

Such were the fluctuations in the class relations in the agrarian community during the war. The farm owner class grew to be the most important constituent element of agricultural society. During the war, the military and bureaucrats were able to wield tremendous power in collusion with the plutocrats and dispense with the backing of the emaciated landlord class. Nor did the plutocrats find any use for cooperation with the landlords, political or economically. The military, the bureaucrats and the plutocrats, in their endeavor to augment foodstuff production, acquired war prosecution funds and maintained stability in the agricultural community, tied up with the farm owner class, patronized it and aided and abetted it overtly and covertly.

With the close of the war, our national economy has been plunged into chaos and its function paralyzed. Although the pulsating of a new era is perceptible amid the chaos, nothing tangle is as yet in evidence. If, when the fabric of national economy is in a state of chaos and paralysis, agriculture alone still presents pre-defeat aspects, it is because agriculture was immune from the havoc of war fires or drastic post-surrender changes. But this is only relatively. Agriculture, too, has been thrown into the process of transformation.

In the first place, with the loss of her overseas territories, Japan has to feed her teeming population within the narrow confines of her homeland. The future aside, it is urgently necessary to promote agriculture with a view to the largest measure of self-sufficiency in food. In other words, agriculture has come to assume increasing importance to national economy.

In the second place, with the influx of demobilized servicemen, the unemployed and war-sufferers, population in the farm villages has expanded and the pressure of population on the farm lands has increased rapidly.

In the third place, agricultural productivity has dwindled markedly due to the shortage of labor and fertilizer during the war. Now that the war is over, labor supply has increased, but the fertilizer shortage will continue and it will be difficult for some time yet to restore agricultural productive capacity to normal. Worse still, inclement weather this autumn has brought on a serious shortage in the crops of staple foods.

These are issues which will have a vital bearing on agriculture and the agrarian community in the future.

Inflation Growing Worse

Wartime inflation which gained momentum in the closing stage of the war, far from abating with the ending of the hostilities, is tending to further aggravation. This vicious inflation is dealing a stunning blow to the unemployed, the fixed income class, earners of unearned inclements and laborers and throwing the poor into an abyss of misery. On the other hand, this same inflation is bringing a boom to the farm villages. Any deficit in income resulting from the poor crop is more than made up for by the jump in price, especially in the clandestine price. Except those who were deprived of what they had to eat and sell by severe calamities, all farmers are enjoying an income of extraordinary proportions. The degrees of the benefit of inflation to the different classes of agrarion populace are the same as during the war.

All agricultural problems originate, first of all, in the postwar influx of demobilized soldiers, the jobless and war-sufferers without number and the consequent increase in the pressure of population on the farm lands. An increase of anything between 40 and 50 per cent in the population of farm villages is nothing unusual; in some cases, population has doubled. As the result, not only has the problem of short labor supply been solved, but a surplus has accrued. This means a relative increase in productive capacity. A substantial volume of labor can be absorbed into agriculture, it is true, but there will still be a surplus population without gainful work.

The number of this surplus population can hardly be figured out at present, as there still is a busy interflow of population between the urban and rural districts. Nor can an estimate be made, in the absence of population statistics. Anyway, there is no denying the rapid increase in the pressure of population on the farm lands, and this will entail far-reaching repercussions.

Struggle For Land

The first repercussion will be the intensification of struggle for farm lands. Having to feed a teeming population of 78,000,000 in a limited land due to the loss of our overseas territories, the Government has inaugurated a program of extensive cultivation of undeveloped lands, but this, of course, is not achievable overnight. Consequently, there will be a heavy increase in the demand for land as a matter of course. Cries for land are already being heard.

Those returning to the village without land to cultivate must either buy or lease land in order to guarantee food supply for themselves, but the landlords are holding out for an unreasonable price or rent. The development of even small cultivatable forests is being prevented by the mercenary attitude of the landlords. And the heavier the demand for land, the greater will be the reluctance of the landlords to sell or let their estates. (This article was written before issuance of the SCAP directive against absentee ownership of farm lands.)

Suppose a farm owner, a tenant farmer and landowner had each additions to their families. In the case of farm owner, all he would have to do would be to make a corresponding increase in the quantity to be set aside for household consumption and reduce delivery accordingly.

For a tenant farmer, however, any addition to his family would raise a serious issue. In his case, the quantity for household consumption is set aside after tenancy rents have been paid and delivery made. Hence any addition to his family would mean a corresponding shortage in food supply for them. To meet the shortage, either rents or delivery must be reduced. If delivery cannot and should not be reduced, then the only alternative is to reduce the payment to the landlord.

In the case of a landlord, a decrease in receipts from rents and an increase in household consumption would result in a marked diminution in delivery and, therefore, in his income. In fact, in the case of a small landowner, a decrease in receipts from rentals would make it impossible for him to get an adequate reserve of rice for household consumption, to say nothing of making delivery.

Thus, the question of compulsory delivery, instead of being merely an issue vis-a-vis the Government and the city dwellers, grows into a very potential cause for grave conflicts between landlords and tenant farmers over rents and even sustenance.

Disputes Are Settled

Instances have already arisen where tenancy rows have been settled through the good offices of the Farmers Union, by a substantial reduction in rent so that the tenants may have enough for their household consumption, on condition that they (tenants) be held responsible for the delivery which must be made by the landlord. In such a case, a big landowner would be left with an adequate reserve for his household consumption, but a landlord of small means would find himself with little for himself and his family. A small family. A small landlord would thus be put in the predicament of having to eject his tenants and start self-farming or to dispose of his land and find a new occupation.

The landlords who posed as men of the ruling class in the agricultural communities in many countries have disappeared. The class differences have become non-existent or, if existent, have narrowed down. In other words, with the overthrow of Fascist influence and the initiation of democratic revolutions in Fascist countries, democratization of the farming communities has been made possible through the liquidation of the landlord class.

In Japan, too, a revolution for democracy is in progress. This will inspire the democratization of agricultural society.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSA[illegible]NS, TAXING OF WAR PROFITS, URGED

Government Need Not Go Back On Its Word If It Levies 100 Percent Retroactive Taxes

By SEIICHI TAKAHATA
Chairman, Nissho Sangyo Co., Ltd.

II

4. The execution of compensation is said to unfairly favour a certain section to make them "lost-war-rich," but such a practice cannot of course be permissible. They can be taxed up to 100%. In any case, the unfairness through non-compensation is undoubtedly bigger than unfairness through compensation. If there is no compensation, financial adjustment cannot be hoped for and chaos is sure to follow. Is there any means to save finance from disturbance other than through compensation? The best way conceivable is to settle now and adjust the debit and credit through proper compensation and then better to re-start with a clean slate after levying drastic taxes. There may be some munitions enterprises that may have amassed too big fortunes, but according to the present tax law, excess profit is mostly taxed and therefore theoretically speaking they could not have huge fortunes left. On the other hand, one must not forget there are many munitions enterprises which suffered loss or passed dividend or still in various stages of incompletion just when the war ended. One cannot treat them in one batch. In any case, it is difficult to expedite re-starting of industries while the financial world is in a turmoil, and therefore it would be best to pay compensation and adjust debit and credit relation in one grand sweep. It is highly regrettable that the delay in paying compensation is clamping the change-over to peace industries and causing heavier loss to the State, when everybody must be up and doing something to produce to make good the loss.

All Classes Must Pay

5. The masses constitute the majority of nation, and therefore they must necessarily bear a fair proportion of contribution and sacrifice. However, eventually taxes must be levied on those who can stand them. There are not only new 'Zaibatsus' but new rich or so-called minor parvenu among farmers, fishermen and laborers Every class must pay tax. Those hoarding cash can be levied when new paper money is issued and exchanged. In short, those who, during the War, were engaged in and compelled to undertake munitions works sincerely and faithfully, on Government orders, had to sustain loss through non-fulfillment of public promise as a result of the lost war, whereas those who acted insincerely and unfaithfully and evaded responsibility, escaped loss—a strange phenomenon which must be deemed contrary to the principle of democracy, and against the idea of justice and equilibrium.

The banking institutions have financed munitions works and loaned huge amount thereon: The papers allege banks evidently reaped great profit and can well afford loss arising through Government's non-compensation. Impartially speaking, the amount of loss involved in case of non-compensation is uncomparably much too much against the banks' war-profit. The banks' money is public deposit, which must be fully protected to avoid panic at all cost especially in a country like Japan if she is to restart on a solid basis which is the sine qua non to her re-birth.

Reparation and Compensation

It is reported that the Reparations Commission will shortly arrive in Japan to investigate and consider the matter, so we shall know ere long something more concrete about reparations in general. If I am allowed to voice my opinion at this juncture, one might think of the following:—

1) To take over or destroy some of the defunct munitions & or peace industrial plants and fixtures both official and private in Japan Proper.
2) To take over certain commodities to be produced in Japan Proper for a period of years.
3) To take over precious metals & stones, jewelry, antiques, curios and the like.
4) To take over some or most of the official and private assets in Japanese territories and formerly occupied zones overseas.

Opinions will differ as to the Japanese paying capacity, whatever the amount of reparations may be, but Japan is duty bound to prove and show by facts and figures the utmost payable capacity to the satisfaction of the Commission for their full study and examination. Japan, unlike Germany after the First World War, has got little or no natural resources to speak of such as coal, iron and potash, which form the basic materials of heavy and chemical industries. The weakest point in the structure of Japanese modern industries is that Japan practically entirely depends upon foreign materials including caking coal, iron ore, salt and all other important materials one can think of, there being very few and little that are indigenous to the soil of Japan except some few agricultural products of comparatively minor importance. Not only that, good quantity of staple foodstuffs will have to be acquired, on top of that, from abroad to cover the shortage of home demand even in normal years.

Defeated Japan now dead, down and out. Vanquished Japan lies prostrate, worn out, exhausted, people poorly underfed, shabbily clad, miserably housed. Cities and towns all burnt down, houses and contents demolished, furniture and necessaries lost, streets dirty, stations filthy, roads rotten, trams and trains packed, electric light stops, gas mostly not working, water supply frequently suspended, telephone out of order, all through bombing. Efficiency zero or near zero in the eyes of Americans. Stocks of materials all consumed through attrition of long war and what little remained mostly incendiary bombed and gone. Black market nothing but the people's price. Home resources tapped to the utmost. Ships all sunk with men and materials aboard. The grip of blockade tighter as war goes on. The traffic with the Southern Seas cut off, even with Korea hardly possible, navigation in the Inland Sea of Japan dangerous. Such was the real status just prior to the termination of the War. The munitions production under such condition is a matter of well-nigh impossibility. The right thinking men who knew the inner aspect all foresaw the impending end of the war except probably a section of the so called self-conceited and block-headed narrow-viewed military clique "die hards" who stubbornly wanted to fight to the bitter end, presumably to try to camouflage to the public the irretrievably mistaken war, sacrificing the poor innocent masses. The home front was on the point of collapse without any atomic bomb or Soviet participation.

August 15th and Surrender. It was much too late but better late than never. Poor Japan and Japanese!! Most of the ex-munitions factories (of which 60 to 70% destroyed) left cannot be reconverted pending the solution of the Government promised compensation, as aforementioned, to pay their debt. Workmen discharged have got fat pockets to go on with for some little time, so are the demobilized men, while works' management internally worried about the reconversion to peace industries through lack of materials and fuel, externally quite helpless, have no alternative but to look on. If true figures are revealed the position can be clarified to the visiting Commission. The Potsdam Declaration permits Japan's industry to the extent of the maintenance of fair living standard and eventually allow Japan to step into the international trade. If so, reparations in kind out of Japanese manufatures and domestic agricultural products will be extremely difficult if not absolutely impossible for a considerable time to come, because if any sparable at all, such will have to be diverted to pay for food and expense for Allied occupation forces in priority. Before doing anything else, Japan must first of all produce what she can independently create in homeland in order to pay for the absolute necessaries in dire need to stave off cold and starvation from humanitarian point of view.

It is likely that most or all of those defunct and damaged ammunition works will be destroyed or evacuated by the Allies but it will not amount to much. True there are a good many peace industrial mills and factories only partially damaged or more or less intact which can cater more than the home requirement but the Reparations Commission will consider it advisable to leave such excess capacity to the extent of enabling Japan to produce surplus for export wherewithal to pay for import of absolute necessaries. Japan is not and will not be a self-supplying self-contained land even on radically reduced living standard and is obliged to acquire food and essential materials from overseas for mere existence.

(To Be Continued)